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THE DECLARATION AND ORDINANCE OF THE LORDS and COMMONS TOUCHING The Great Seale of *England*.

AND HIS MAIESTIES DECLARATION

To all His loving Subjects upon occasion thereof.

Charles R.

OUr expresse pleasure is, that the Declaration of the Lords and Commons &c. with Our Answer thereunto be read in all Churches and Chappells in this Kingdom.

BRISTOLL,
Printed by ROBERT BARKER, and JOHN BILL, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: M DC. XLIII.

Vet. A3 e. 817

DECLARATION

AND

ORDER

OF

LORDS AND COMMONS

TOUCHING

[illegible]

AND HIS

MAJESTIES

[illegible]

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27 NOV 1853

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Ian Majestie: MDCXLIII.

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AN ORDINANCE OF THE LORDS and COMMONS Assembled in Parliament; TOUCHING The Great Seale of *England*.

WHereas the *Great Seale of England*, which by the Laws of this Realm ought to attend the Parliament, being the supream Court of Justice and Judicature within this Realm, for the dispatch of the great and weighty affaires of the Commonwealth, which is especially interessed and concerned therein, was above a yeer last past, that is to say, the two and twentieth day of *May*, *Anno* 1642. by the then *Lord-Keeper* thereof, *Edward* Lord *Littleton*, then a Member and Speaker of the House of Peers in Parliament, contrary to the great trust in him reposed, and duty of his place, secretly and perfidiously conveyed away from the Parliament into the Kings Army, raised against the Parliament; the said *Lord-Keeper* departing therewith into the said Army, without the leave or privity of the said House, by means whereof, great mischiefs and inconveniences have en-

fued to this Kingdom, and the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

And whereas the ſaid *Great Seale* ought conſtantly to remain in the hands and cuſtody of one or more Officer or Officers (ſworn for that ſervice) and to be uſed and imployed for the weale and ſafety of His Majeſties People; which notwithſtanding hath been divers times, ſithence the conveying away thereof, as aforeſaid, put into the hands of other Perſons not ſworn, and Popiſhly and dangerouſly affected, who have had the diſpoſing and managing thereof at their own wills and pleaſures, and hath been Traiterouſly and pernitiouſly abuſed, to the ruine and deſtruction of the Parliament and Kingdom, by granting and iſſuing out divers illegall *Commiſſions of Array*, and other unlawfull *Commiſſions* for raiſing of Forces againſt the Parliament; by iſſuing out of moſt foule and ſcandalous Papers, under the Name and Title of Proclamations, againſt both Houſes of Parliament, and divers Members thereof, and others adhering to them, and Proclaiming them Traytors and Rebells; Commiſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, to proceed againſt divers of them, as Traytors; and other Commiſſions to ſeize and confiſcate their Eſtates, for no other cauſe, but for doing their duties and ſervices to the Common-wealth; as likewiſe by granting that horrid Commiſſion, for executing of that moſt bloody and deteſtable Deſigne of *Waller*, *Tomkins*, and others, for the deſtruction of the Parliament, and City of *London*, and of the Army raiſed for their juſt defence; and (as if Maſſacres and Aſſacinations had been but light and veniall crimes) another Commiſſion hath been granted under the ſame Seale for a Ceſſation of Arms with the barbarous and bloody Rebells in *Ireland*, after the effuſion of ſo much innocent blood, and ſlaughter of above one hundred thouſand Proteſtants, Men, Women, and Children, by their mercileſſe and bloody hands, whereupon

a Cessation of Arms is accordingly concluded, and those brutish Rebels thereby imboldened to prepare themselves, not onely for a totall Extirpation of the Protestants remaining there, but for a Conquest also of this Kingdom; And further by granting of severall Commissions, and Offices of Trust and Command, to notorious Papists, who, by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, are made uncapable thereof; and by conferring of Honours, and Dignities, and granting of Lands and Estates to divers Exorbitant Delinquents, who stand Legally impeached of high Treason, and other high Crimes and misdemeanors in Parliament.

All which, and many other unlawfull and enormous Acts have passed under the said Great Seale, since the removall thereof from the Parliament, as aforesaid: Which the Lords and Commons taking into their consideration, and finding all wayes, and means obstructed for the procuring of any redresse from His Majesty in the Premisses, notwithstanding their long hopes, and unceassant Labours, for the obtaining thereof, are bound in duty, and of necessity to provide some speedy Remedy for these insupportable mischiefs.

BE it therefore Declared and Ordained, by the said Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That as well all & every the said Acts formerly mentioned, which have passed under the said Great Seale, as also all Letters Patents and Grants of any Lands, Goods or Estates, of any person, or persons whatsoever, for adhering to the Parliament, all Compositions or Grants, of any Wardships, or Leases of any Wards Lands, Liveries, *Primer*

ſeizins & Ouſter le maines, ſince the ſaid 22. of *May* 1642. which have not according to the due courſe of Law, paſſed through the Court of Wards and Liveries, eſtabliſhed by Law: All grants ſince the ſaid 22. of *May* 1642. of any Honours, Dignities, Mannors, Lands, Hereditaments, or other thing whatſoever, to any perſon or perſons, which have voluntarily contributed, or ſhall voluntarily contribute any Aid or Aſſiſtance to the maintenance of that unnaturall Warre, raiſed againſt the Parliament; And all pardons granted to any ſuch perſon or perſons; And all other Acts or things whatſoever, contrary to, or in derogation of the Proceedings of both, or either of the Houſes of Parliament, which have paſſed under the ſaid Great Seale, ſince the removall thereof from the Parliament, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be utterly invalid, void, and of none effect, to all intents and purpoſes.

And that all and every act or thing, which after the publication of this Ordinance, ſhall paſſe by, or under the ſaid Great Seale, or under any Great Seale of *England* (other then what is hereby appointed and eſtabliſhed) ſhall be utterly void, fruſtrate, and of no effect; And every perſon, or perſons, which ſhall put the ſame in uſe, or ſhall claime any thing ther by, ſhall be held and adjudged a publique Enemy of this State.

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And be it further Ordained by the ſaid Lords and Commons, That a Great Seale of *England*, already by them made and provided, ſhall be forthwith put in uſe; and ſhall be, and is hereby authorized and eſtabliſhed to be of like force, power, and validity, to all intents and purpoſes as any Great Seale of *England* hath been, or ought to be.

And that it ſhall be put into the hands and cuſtody of the perſons hereafter named, who are hereby Ordained Commiſſioners for that purpoſe; that is to ſay; *John* Earle of *Rutland*, and *Oliver* Earle of *Bullingbrooke*, Members of the Houſe of Peeres, and *Oliver St. Johns* Eſquire, His Majeſties Solicitor Generall, *John Wilde* Sergeant at Law, *Samuel Brown*, and *Edmund Prideaux* Eſq; Members of the Houſe of Commons; which ſaid perſons, or any three or more of them, whereof one Member or more of the Lords Houſe, alſo one Member or more of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be preſent, ſhall have, and are hereby Authorized to have the Keeping, Ordering and diſpoſing thereof, as alſo all ſuch and the like Power and Authority as any Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, or Commiſſioner of the Great Seale, for the time being hath had, uſed, or ought to have.

H. Elſynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

His

DIEV ET MON DROIT

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HIS MAJESTIES DECLARATION

TO

All His loving Subjects, upon occasion of a late Printed Paper, intitled, A Declaration and Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, touching the Great Seale of *England*, Ordered by the Commons in Parliament to be Printed and Published.

IF there could yet remain the least opinion or imagination in the affections and minds of Our people, That they who have broken their Oathes of Allegiance, and Rebellioully taken up Arms against Us, may yet intend the safety of Our Person, and maintenance of our Soveraign power; That they who every day robbe, murther, and destroy Our People, do yet

resolve to establish the Liberty and Property of the Subjects, and that the desperate cancelling all Oaths, and the extravagant usurpation of all power and authority over the lives and fortunes of the whole Nation, will not be a way to bring in an alteration, and totall confusion of the government of the Kingdom, this last pretended Ordinance of the Great Seale will satisfie the World: in which all men may see an attempt of as compleat and absolute a dissolution of the whole frame of the English Monarchy, as totall a destruction of all Laws and interest, as can be imagined, the whole administration & execution of the Civill Justice of the Kingdom (besides our Regall prerogative for the preservation and protection of Our People) being thereby, as much as in them lies, so inverted and destroyed, that all men are become their own Carvers, and no remedy left for the decision of right and wrong, but Power and the Sword.

Whether this instrument of Anarchy obtained the approbation of those few Members of the House of Peers who still assemble at Westminster, the same having been heretofore rejected by them, and this Paper being published onely under the authority of the Commons, We know not, neither can it seem strange to any men, if the Earles of Essex, Stanford, Manchester, and Denbigh, the Lord Say, Wharton, Rochford, and Gray of Warke (who make up the major part of the Peers now together there, and who all of them have actually born Arms against us in this unnaturall Rebellion) have in their own defence, joyned with fifty or sixty (which is the major part of the other House) as guilty as themselves, to robbe Us of such a soveraign Ensign, as continually threatens them with the execution

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on of the Law upon their Treason and Rebellion: but that this small number of seditious and desperate conspirators, should, under the pretence of Lords and Commons, be able so farre to delude mens understandings, as what is by the Letter and practice of the Law, Injustice, Robbery and Treason, should be looked upon as Conscience, uprightnesse and care of the Commonwealth, though to the evident destruction of King, Lords, and Commons, is so senseless and scandalous to the reason, courage, and loyalty of honest men, that this last Declaration and Ordinance which they have published to disturbe and distract the minds and affections of Our People by undervaluing and despising Our inseparable Regall authority, and in its place setting up a false, imaginary, traiterous Image of their own, We hope will open the eyes of all those who have been seduced, & inflame the hearts, and unite and reconcile the affections of all Our Subjects to a perfect and publique horror and detestation of their Hypocrisie and Rebellion: and they will finde that Master Martin was not imprisoned and expelled their Councells for his opinion and Treason, but onely for publishing their Treason in August, which they were not prepared to practice till November: for what is it lesse then to depose Us, to take away Our Power of protecting and relieving Our Subjects with Justice, and of preserving and pardoning them with Our mercy? But to the Declaration and Ordinance it self.

They tell you, the great Seale ought to attend the Parliament, being the supream Court of Justice and Judicature, and that it was in *May*, 1642. by the then Lord Keeper (*whom it seemes they have removed from his place, and bestowed the same upon six of themselves*) Contrary to the great

truſt repoſed in him, and duty of his place, ſecretly and perfidiouſly conveyed away from the Parliament, into Our Army, raiſed againſt the Parliament, the ſaid Keeper departing therewith, into the ſaid Army without leave of the Houſe. 'Tis well they are content to ſet down the time of his coming to Us, a time when (all the World knows) We were ſo farre from having an Army, that We were not Maſter of one Muſket, or one barrell of powder within Our Dominions; all Our own Arms being poſſeſſed by them, who had at that time too, uſurped to themſelves a power over the whole Militia of the Kingdom. And therefore We hope all Our good Subjects, who ſee with what confidence and boldneſſe theſe men impoſe groſſe untruths upon them, contrary to their knowledge in matters of Fact, will give no more credit to the ſame Authority in matters of Law, then are obvious to thoſe who are learned in that profeſſion; And they will then rather beleeve the Statute of Articuli ſuper Chartas, made in the 28. yeer of K. E. 1. ch. 5. which tells them precisely, that the Chancellour ſhall follow the King; then this printed Paper, which tells them, that by the Laws of the Kingdom the great Seale ought to attend the Parliament, though theſe men know, that even in that ſenſe (We being an eſſentiall part of the Parliament) that Aſſertion ſignified nothing to their advantage: As the time, ſo the circumſtances, when and why We required Our Keeper of Our Great Seale to attend Us at York, may be well remembred. After We had withdrawn Our ſelf to that City (upon the reaſons We have ſo often expreſſed, and are ſo notoriouſly known) which was about the end of March, and ſatisfied Our ſelf for ſome time with that ſmall retinue then about Us and Our Children, finding

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ing that the dangers which drove Us from London still encreased, and that We might be compelled to provide other remedies for Our safety then perpetuall suffering, which We desired and resolved to do in the most known, regular, lawfull way, that the pretended Ordinance of the Militia had passed both Houses; and that with those circumstances of force and violence, that it could hardly be executed with greater then it was made (the Lords being so threatned in their own house, after they had twice refused it, as We have often at large informed Our good People) that We were reproached in some of their Declarations for publishing Our Answers to them and necessary Declarations of Our own without the Authority of Our Great Seale, as if that circumstance were requisite to whatsoever should be published in Our Name, and that motions had been made to fix Our great Seale to the pretended Ordinances of the Militia, that so Our good Subjects might be induced to believe the execution of those to be of Our Authority; We thought it high time, as well for the preservation and indemnity of Our People, as for Our own Honour and Safety, to have Our Great Seale neer Us, which was of so little estimation and authority in the place where it was; That a legall writ granted under it by direction of the House of Peers, to prevent and enquire into those Riots (which were the first seeds of this Rebellion) was superseded and discharged by an Order of the house of Commons, and the Ministers of Justice for obeying and executing that Writ, apprehended and imprisoned: And therefore about the time mentioned in this Declaration, We required Our Lord Keeper (whom We, and We alone, had trusted with the Custody of that Our

Seal) by Our Letter under Our Signe Manuall and Privy Signet, upon his Allegiance to repaire to Us with Our Great Seale, which, according to the duty of his place, and the great trust reposed in him by Us, he obeyed, well knowing, that had he done otherwise, he should have dealt perfidiously with Us, having received no trust from any other: how farre We were then from having an Army, or from any likelihood and inclination to have any, may appear by those many Messages and Invitations sent by Us from York, to desire a good understanding with the two Houses after that time, and the Testimony of fourty Peers and Privy-Councellors then with Us at York, on the 15 of June following, published to the World.

It is suggested by this Declaration, That the Great Seale ought constantly to remain in the hands and custody of the sworn Officer, ('tis well their new Keepers of their counterfeit & forged Seale are to be sworn) notwithstanding which, the same since it hath been brought to Vs, hath been put into the hands of Persons not sworn, and Popishly and dangerously affected, who have had the disposing and managing thereof at their own wills and pleasures. That the great Seale, should be sometimes with Our Consent out of the custody of the Keeper is no new thing, it having been usually in former times kept and laid up in Our great Wardrope: from whence the Chancellour, or Keeper, and sometimes other Persons imployed by the King, usually received it when there was occasion, and returned it thither again; and the truth is, upon the first arriball of it at York, when We understood with what unusuall passion, the absence of it from Westminster was born, inasmuch as a Warrent was sent for the apprehension of

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the Lord Keeper to all Constables and Officers for obeying Our lawfull Commands, We took it into Our own Custody, supposing there would be no art or industry unattempted to recover the same from Us, and this providence of Ours so farre met with the consent and submission of the sworn Officer, that the Lord Keeper himself was so sensible of the danger it might be in, through his want of conveniencies and accommodation, that being offered it by Us, he besought Us to continue it in Our own immediate Care; but that it hath been at any time in the power and disposall of any other persons, of what affections soever, is so untrue, that the same hath never been or can be used or imployed but in the presence of the Lord Keeper, or upon extraordinary speedy and secret occasions, in Our own presence, which no man can doubt may be lawfully done; such things which shall concern Our own private affaires, or the affaires of Our Realm by Our Expresse Command, being to be Sealed without any Warrant, by the Statute of the 27. yeer of Hen. the 8. the Eleventh Chapter; and the Great Seale, being in truth so much Our own Seale, that in the Statute of Treasons, of the first and second yeer of Philip and Mary, it is called the King and Queens Great Seale, the affixing whereof to any grant in Our Name, without Our Warrant, is high Treason, by the known Laws of England.

But they say, the same hath been trayterously and pernitiously abused to the ruine and destruction of the Parliament and Kingdom, by granting and issuing out divers illegall Commissions of Array, and other unlawfull Commissions for raising of Forces against the Parliament, by issuing of Proclamations against the Members of both Houses,

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and their adherents, and proclaiming them Traitors and Rebells; Commissions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, to proceed against divers of them as Traytors, and other Commissions to seize and confiscate the Estates, &c. If those Commissions and Proclamations had found that obedience, and reverence was due to them by the Law, and the poor People of this Kingdom had not been couzened to a negligence and dis-respect of them by those upstart Votes and Ordinances, which their Ancestors never heard of, all that ruine and destruction which hath fallen upon this Kingdom had been prevented, and the blessed Peace and tranquillity which these ill men have frighted from Us, had been still the portion of Our People. For the Commissions of Array, We have the practice of former times, and judgements of former Parliaments, neither was it ever declared to be against Law, but by those who usurped power of the Militia of the Kingdom to themselves, and assumed a power of making, and altering Laws, without and against Our Consent, and of what moment their opinion in Law is, We must leave to the world to judge; We applied those Commissions at a time We thought reasonable, and to a purpose We knew lawfull; when Our People seemed to be transported with the fear of a Forraign Enemy, and desired to be put into a posture of defence, which if nothing had been secretly desired but what was publikely pretended, would have been sufficiently provided for by that Commission, whether the calamities which have since ensued, are to be imputed to that ancient legall Commission, or to that Rebellious unheard of Ordinance of the Militia, is evident to all the world.

For

For the Commissions to raise Forces for Our own Defence (which these men call Forces against the Parliament) We would willingly be informed of the illegality thereof, and what Commissions are lawfull for Us to issue, if when any Army of Rebells is ready to destroy Us, We may not give Authority under Our great Seale to such of Our good Subjects as are loyally and dutifully affected, to raise and conduct men to Our rescue? And We are confident those Proclamations (which these bold, ill men call foul and scandalous Papers) have carried nothing in them, but those cautious animadversions, and commands which We might lawfully, and were obliged graciously to impart to Our People.

For the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, which indeed concerns these Gentlemen most, and with which We cannot blame them to be angry, and to declare them to be voyd and of none effect, We confesse We have and do daily issue such into the severall Counties of the Kingdom, for the due administration of Justice to Our People, as well upon the humble and earnest desires of many of Our Subjects (as from the Western parts We have received severall Petitions to that purpose) as out of Our own constant Resolution to proceed and govern by the known Laws of the Land, and sure the issuing out such Commissions is a right so undoubted in Us, that it will not be in the power of the most cunning, to mis-lead Our good Subjects herein, and such who in truth are guilty of nothing, but doing their duties and services to the Common-wealth, will have no cause to fear the proceedings upon this Commission, which will protect and defend all such, and punish onely those who are guilty of Treason, Rebellion,

Felony, or other notorious misdemeanors inquirable at Law. And Our good Subjects cannot but observe a strange averseneſſe from, and a strange diffidence in the good known Laws of the Land, (for the preservation whereof, they would make the World beleeve, they even undertook this odious and unnaturall Rebellion) when theſe men first make Ordinances against the Judges riding of Circuits according to the Law, and now against the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, which are the two known, and almoſt the onely wayes to diſpence Juſtice and Right to Our People, throughout the Kingdom, whether that be Treaſon which We think Treaſon, or that be Allegiance which they call Allegiance, whether raiſing or aſſiſting a Rebellion within this Kingdom against Us, or counterfeiting the great Seale of England be High Treaſon, within the Statute of 25. yeer of Edward 3. whether they who in diſcharge of their duty and allegiance aſſiſt Us against a Rebellion, or they who bear Arms against Our Perſon, under pretence of defending Our Authority, are within the Statute of 11. yeer of Hen. 7. the 1. Chap. whether the perſon of the King may be deſtroyed in the behalf of His office, and the Goods and Eſtates of the Subjects taken from them by violence for the maintenance of their Property, will be beſt, can be onely determined by the Law, and that Law beſt taught and executed by the ſworn Judge thereof, and to their care and conſcience We recommend and commit Our Commiſſions of Oyer and Terminer, which all good men will look upon as a wholſome remedy for thoſe crying evills which diſquiet the Peace of all Our Counties.

For the Commiſſion which this Declaration ſayes

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was for the executing the bloody and detestable designe of *Waller*, and others, for the destruction of the Parliament and City of *London*, it hath been long since Printed and published to all men, who thereby know it to have been no other, then hath usually been, and is alwayes granted for levying, raising, and governing an Army, and why We should not raise men in London or Middlesex to quench that Rebellion which was first kindled there, We know not: what the opinion and judgement of those cruell mercilesse men was of this Commission, is barbarously written in Letters of Blood; what the Commission it self was is evident to all the World, that blood will one day give in evidence whose designe was the most detestable and bloody. For the Commission granted for a Cessation of Arms in Ireland, We have published already the truth and the circumstances thereof, and shall in due time let the World know, by whose means the effusion of so much innocent blood, and so many calamities befell that poor People; What opinion they who are most concerned have of that Cessation, is sufficiently known by the concurrent testimony and Letters from that Kingdom. What Offices of Trust and Command are granted by Us to any Papists, who by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm are made incapable of those Offices and Commands, till such Places and Persons are named, We cannot understand; in the mean time We are confident there are none such.

Upon these excellent premisses these carefull Lords and Commons have declared and Ordained all the Acts formerly mentioned, and all other Acts which they hold inconvenient to their purposes, All grants of Wardships (which, if we have power to do any thing, is in Our

power to grant, and cannot be granted but under the Great Seale,) All Pardons (which even by themselves, in their own most invective and Rebellious Declarations is acknowledged to be solely in our Power, and of Our Prerogative) and any other thing whatsoever to any Person who hath assisted Us against this unnaturall Rebellion, (to those (which is a subtill distinction) who have been against Us it shall be usefull and beneficiall) which have passed under the Great Seale since the removall thereof from Westminster, shall be and are invalid, voyd and of none effect; And for the future, whatsoever, of what nature soever shall passe under any Great Seale of England (but that which they have counterfeited, and which is Treason in any man to use) they have judged voyd and frustrate, and have declared every Person who shall put the same in use, or shall claime any thing thereby, shall be adjudged a publique enemy to this State, so that (besides the avoiding and disavowing that Seale, by and under the sole authority of which themselves were first convened, and pretend no other still to continue together) they have not onely left Us in a worse condition then the meanest Subject, denying us any capacity of disposing whatsoever is most undoubtedly Our own, but have destroyed and confounded the administration of the Civill Justice of the Kingdom, which cannot be continued but by that Seale from which it originally flowed to the People: But for that, these Ordainers have provided a remedy, a new Seale of their own, as they will by no means suffer the People to want the benefit of that power which at any time they think fit to take from Us, and therefore they no sooner deny or take from Us any Prerogative, but they assume it to themselves: So the

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Soveraign power, which we have been alwayes known to have, now they will have reside in them, who sufficiently expresse how secure the Religion, Law, and Liberty of the Kingdom shall be in their Protection. This new Seale is established by those who made it to be onely of that power and validity as any Great Seale of England hath ever been, or ought to be, and that it may be sure to be onely used to vertuous ends (that is to the end for which 'twas made) they have chosen six of themselves to keep it, any three of which, so a Lord be one, shall have the same authority and Power that any Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper at any time hath used, or ought to have, which will hardly serve their turn, except in those cases which require immediate Warrant, they may resort to their own new Soveraign power for those formalities, which no doubt will easily dispence with the Signet and Privy-Seale, though precisely injoyned in the Statute of the 27. of H. 8. & the 11. Chap. And so 'tis very probable the first use they will make of it, may be to seale their own Pardons who contrived and counterfeited it.

Thus by this short little Ordinance, these men who have forfeited their Lives and Fortunes to the Law, have found a way to destroy that Law they have offended, & to exempt themselves from any tryall but of their own Votes, and without the noyse and hazard of deposing Us, to take from Us the three most glorious jewels in Our Diadem, Our power to do, Our justice to inforce, and Our mercy to pardon, three such inherent Prerogatives, that as without them We are no King, so We being robbed of them, no Subject can claim a right to, or hope for security of any thing he thinks most his own: We shall therefore waste no more

time in letting Our good Subjects see their own concernment in these indignities and conspiracies against Us; whoever can imagin what confusion is, sees the lively Image of it in this Ordinance, and must expect nothing but the fruits of it from the contrivers. We shall, with Gods help, do Our part to the vindicating Our own Honour and Right, and the publique justice of the Kingdom, and to that purpose We require Our Keeper of Our Great Seale of England, carefully and diligently from time to time, to issue out such Writs, as are necessary for the publike Justice, and the Cursitors of Our Court of Chancery, that they prepare and bring to him, according to their Oathes all such Writs as are to passe Our Great Seale, and that they presume not to prepare or suffer any Writs by them prepared to passe any other Seale, then what is in the Custody of Our Keeper; and that no person whatsoever, give any credit, countenance, or obedience, to any thing Sealed by their new Traiterous Seale, if they shall be yet so hardy to put the same in execution. And We require all Commissioners imployed and trusted, or to be imployed and trusted by Us in any Commission of Oyer and Terminer, to proceed vigorously in the execution of such Commissions, according to their conscience, and the known Laws of the Land, that Our good Subjects may injoy the benefit and protection of those Laws, the observation of, and the obedience to which, is the onely means, with Gods blessing, to restore this Kingdom to its former Peace and Security.

FINIS.